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TURKEY.

Report from Trebizond—Cholera epidemic at Van extinct.

Consul Sullivan reports, March 3, as follows:

The outbreak of cholera at Van and adjacent territory has passed, and for the last 2 weeks no fresh cases have been reported. The quarantine that had been enforced is removed and no further hindrance exists to the transit of goods or passengers.

Movement of the pilgrimage of the Hedjaz at the quarantine camp at Tor.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, March 9, 1905.]

March 5.—British vessel *Minieh* from Djeddah, with 1,157 pilgrims, according to the bill, and 1,226 according to the number stated at the camp. Three deaths from ordinary diseases occurred during the voyage. The destination of the vessel was Constantinople.

Russian vessel *Tzaritza* from Djeddah, with 1,068 Russian pilgrims, according to the bill, and 1,183 as stated at the camp. No death en route. Destination of the vessel, Theodosia.

March 6.—Ottoman vessel *Bassorah* from Djeddah, with 957 Turkish pilgrims (more than 24 sailors of the war marine), according to bill; 3 deaths of ordinary diseases en route. Destination, Constantinople.

March 9.—Ottoman vessel *Konia* from Djeddah, destined to Smyrna and Constantinople, with 865 pilgrims, Ottoman, according to bill; 3 deaths en route.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Sickness on steamship Tennyson from Brazilian ports—Trachoma among steerage passengers.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, March 18, as follows:

On the evening of the 16th instant the British steamship *Tennyson* arrived at this port with a cargo of coffee, and passengers, from Santos, via Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco. This vessel was boarded by the health officer, but as usual none of the crew were examined, and as the captain in good faith had said that all were well, the 9 passengers for Barbados were landed to be kept under observation to complete the fourteen days from their port of departure, and the vessel was kept in quarantine because she had not been fourteen days from the last infected port. About an hour later I boarded the *Tennyson* to examine the steerage and crew. While inspecting the latter I was told that the fourth engineer was in his bunk, not feeling well, and later I found 2 others who seemed sick.

I examined the engineer, who was taken sick the night of the 15th, and found that he had a temperature of 38° C., pulse 96, no albumin in the urine, pain in the epigastric region, but with no tenderness, bowels loose, having taken a cathartic, eyes not injected, slight headache, and no pain in the back or limbs.

On more thoroughly examining the other two, I found one with a temperature of 37.5° C., no albumin in the urine, slight pain in the

epigastric region, no pain in the head or limbs, bowels loose, no cathartic, was taken sick the night of the 15th, and vomited at 3 o'clock the afternoon of the 16th.

The last case, a fireman, was more serious. He had a temperature of 39° C., face pale, pulse 72, and weak, bowels loose, having taken a cathartic, no glandular enlargement, lungs full of sibilant râles, history of cough, ached slightly all over, no tenderness in epigastric region or in calves of legs, and eyes not injected.

None of these men had been ashore except in Santos, fourteen days before. All had been vaccinated at some time. Two had made several voyages south in the same vessel; the seaman with a temperature of 37.5° C., was on his first voyage south, having shipped in New York. A man who had been taken on at Pernambuco the 10th instant, then living in the port forecabin, was well. Two others were shipped in Bahia on the 7th instant. The two sick men live in the starboard side of the vessel, and the engineer amidships. None of the passengers had been sick, nor did any of the other men show any signs of illness. The vessel lay in the open bay at all the Brazilian ports, with the exception of Santos.

I came ashore, notified the health officer of the sickness I had found, and later he and I went off together to see the cases. Finally we came to the conclusion that the fourth engineer and the able seaman, who had been in the bunkers for the past two days, had cramps, while the fireman probably had influenza. I reported the result of these 3 cases of illness on the American bill of health issued at this port.

While these cases did not seem to us to be quarantinable diseases, yet if this vessel had been bound to a southern port of the United States instead of to New York, I would have insisted upon their being landed at Pelican Island quarantine station for observation. Under the circumstances, however, I did not feel justified in subjecting this steamship to the delay, inconvenience, and expense incident to any such action on my part.

I reported to Surg. G. W. Stoner, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Ellis Island, New York, 2 cases of trachoma, which were found in steerage passengers aboard the British steamship *Tennyson*, on the night of March 16, 1905.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES— YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Two weeks ended March 3, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 43. No contagious diseases.

AUSTRALIA—*Queensland—Brisbane*.—Three months ended December 31, 1904. Estimated population, 124,463. Total number of deaths, 302, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 5, scarlet fever 1, and 1 from plague.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended March 17, 1905. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended March 18, 1905. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths reported. No contagious diseases reported.